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NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI FROM VARIOUS LOCALITIES.

BY J. B. ELLIS AND B. M. EVERHART.

PHYLLOSTICTA CONCOMITANS, E. & E.—On living leaves of *Ilex decidua* with *Amerosporium ilicinum*, E. & E. Langlois, No. 654 (in part).—Spots as in the *Amerosporium*; perithecia minute, scattered, immersed, opening above, but with their bases slightly prominent below; sporules oblong, hyaline, $5-7 \times 1\frac{1}{2}-2 \mu$.

PHYLLOSTICTA ANTENNARIÆ, E. & E.—On living leaves of *Antennaria plantaginifolia*. Faulkland, Del., June, 1887, A. Commons, No. 516. Spots epiphyllous, dark purple, with a dirty white center, subconfluent; perithecia few, epiphyllous; sporules ovate, $7 \times 3 \mu$.

PHYLLOSTICTA HIBISCINA, E. & E.—On living leaves of *Hibiscus mutabilis*. Louisiana, November, 1886, Langlois, No. 815. Spots amphigenous, gray, irregular, large ($\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}$ cm.), deciduous; perithecia rather large, black, lenticular, prominent on both sides of the leaf; sporules oblong-elliptical, hyaline, two-nucleate, $6-8 \times 1\frac{1}{2}-2 \mu$. Differs from *P. Syriaca*, Sacc., in its narrower sporules and larger, deciduous, spots.

PHYLLOSTICTA MARGINALIS, E. & E.—On leaves of *Quercus aquatica*. Point a la Hache, La., November, 1886, Rev. A. B. Langlois, No. 820. Occupying the dead, light, rusty brown tips and margins of the leaves, the dead parts not very definitely limited and mostly bordered by a dull, purplish discoloration; perithecia hypophyllous, scattered, about 150μ in diameter, partly prominent, covered by the epidermis, blackish; sporules oblong-elliptical, hyaline, $6-7 \times 2\frac{1}{2}-3 \mu$, on cylindrical basidia, about $12 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \mu$. The sporules sometimes have a short ($1-1\frac{1}{2} \mu$), persistent, filiform pedicel, by which they are attached to the basidia. The habit is similar to that of *P. terminalis* and *P. Leucothoes*, E. & M. Differs from *P. Quercus*, Sacc., and *P. quercea*, Thum., according to the specimens and the description of those species.

PHYLLOSTICTA MELIÆ, E. & E.—On dead, bleached margins of living leaves of *Melia Azedarach*. Point a la Hache, La., November, 1886, Langlois, No. 845. Perithecia amphigenous, lenticular, erumpent, 150μ in diameter; sporules oblong-fusoid, two-nucleate, hyaline, $5-8 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \mu$. The whitened tips and margins of the leaves are separated from the green, living part by a narrow, dark-reddish line. *P. Azedarachis*, Thum., is said to have globose perithecia and sporules $5 \times 3 \mu$, without nuclei.

PHYLLOSTICTA LINDERÆ, E. & E.—On living leaves of *Lindera Benzoin*. Faulkland, Del., October, 1887, A. Commons, No. 676. Spots large, round, one cm. across, dark brown, with a reddish-yellow border; perithecia hypophyllous, $65-75 \mu$ in diameter, with a rather large, round opening above, erumpent; sporules oblong-cylindrical, $3-4 \times \frac{1}{2} \mu$, hyaline. The spots have a burnt or scorched look, quite dark above, paler below.

PHYLLOSTICTA FAGICOLA, Ell. & Morgan.—On leaves of *Fagus ferruginea*. Ohio, Morgan. Spots amphigenous, orbicular, one cm. in diameter, dull white, with a narrow (one millim.) red border; perithecia black, scattered, prominent, mostly epiphyllous; sporules narrow, elliptical, with a pale yellowish tint, $10-13 \times 3-4 \mu$. The best-developed perithecia were on the nerves of the leaf and hypophyllous.

PHYLLOSTICTA ORBICULARIS, E. & E.—On leaves of *Cucurbita pepo*. Faulkland, Del., September, 1887. Only a single specimen seen. Spots orbicular, large (three cm.), cinereous-brown, with a narrow, darker margin, around which the leaf is shaded yellow; perithecia mostly epiphyllous, prominent, about 100μ in diameter, broadly pierced above; sporules rather acutely-elliptical, hyaline, $5-6 \times 2-2\frac{1}{2} \mu$. *P. Cucurbitacearum*, Sacc., differs in its spots and curved sporules. The specimens of this species in *Fungi Gallici*, No. 3176, have small (1—2 millim.) white spots, and the sporules are strongly curved.

(To be continued.)

NEW LITERATURE.

BY W. A. KELLERMAN.

"SOME EXOTIC FUNGI." By M. C. Cooke. *Grevillea*, December, 1887.

"OVULARIA BULBIGERA, SACC." By W. B. Grove, B. A. 1. c.

"REVISION OF POLYSACCUM." By G. Massee. 1. c.

"AUSTRALIAN FUNGI." By M. C. Cooke. 1. c.

"NEW BRITISH FUNGI, CONTINUED." By M. C. Cooke. 1. c.

"BRITISH HYPHOMYCETES: A CATALOGUE OF KNOWN SPECIES." By M. C. Cooke. 1. c.

"BEITRÄGE ZUR MORPHOLOGIE UND BIOLOGIE DER UREDINEEN. INAUGURAL DISSERTATION." Von Paul Dietel aus Greiz, pp. 26, plate 1.

"CURIOUS GROWTH OF MUSHROOMS." *The Garden*, Dec. 10, 1887.

"The plants belong to the rankest and coarsest kind of Horse Mushroom (*Agaricus arvensis*), but as they have originated from good spawn of the true mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*) the case affords an additional proof of the fact generally accepted by experienced botanists, that the Horse Mushroom and Pasture Mushroom are really one and the same plant." (W. G. S.)

"THE GENUS GEASTER." Review by A. P. Morgan. *American Naturalist*, November, 1887.

Appended to his account of Dr. G. B. DeToni's "Revisio Monographica Generis Geasteris, Mich.," Prof. Morgan gives the following new species, cuts of which are kindly loaned by the botanical editor of the *American Naturalist*:

"I. *GEASTER CAMPESTRIS*, Morg. (fig. 1.)

"Outer peridium thick, multiseptate; the segments (eight to ten) reflexed, whitish below, rufescent within; inner peridium globose, subpedicellate,